

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2060.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest. 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendant of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1888.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSITS, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS : Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... } 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS : CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq. C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POKNECKER, Esq. J. F. HOLLOWAY, Esq. N. A. SIES, Esq. B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AT the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS : For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

NOS. 53, 55, 57, PEEL STREET, opposite UNION CHURCH.

Apply to EDWARD GEORGE.  
Hongkong, 6th October, 1888.

### TO LET.

ROOMS IN COLONIAL CHAMBERS.

GODOWN in 1st HOUSE, LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, from the 1st August.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1888.

## Intimations.

### W. BREWER'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

1.—The very beautiful Series of Hand Painted Silk Pictures mounted on gilt edge bevelled Cards with designs of Junks, Yachts, Sampans, Grotesque Kites, Eastern Fruits and Flowers and Illustrations of Habits and Customs of the people among which we live, with appropriate Christmas and New Year Mottoes. 2.—An entirely New Series of beautifully designed Autograph Cards in variety of shapes, such as Tennis Bats, Old Shoes, Oyster Shells, Yachts, all open and display most artistic work. 3.—Prang's very handsome American Cards in boxes. 4.—Most beautiful Etched and Monotint Cards in boxes of one dozen, very cheap and Artistic. 5.—Cheap Cards for children 5 cents each a great variety. And the very popular Pidgin English Sing Song Cards in the old and new forms. Altogether forming the best Collection of Cards ever shown in the East and the prices extremely reasonable.

LETTS' DIARIES, NORTH CHINA DATE BLOCKS.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 17th October, 1888.

## Consignees.

### UNION LINE.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES: FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship  
"GALLEY OF LORNE,"  
Captain Grandin, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Under-signer for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 17th inst.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signer on or before the 27th instant or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1888.

[1032]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### NOTICE.

ONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1888.

[1032]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st instant, will be subject to rent. NO Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 20th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1888.

[1032]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ALBANY."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,

YOKOHAMA, AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1888.

[1032]

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ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1888.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ALBANY."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,

YOKOHAMA, AND SHANGHAI.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

OUR NEW SEASON'S  
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS  
ARE NOW READY.Flower Parcels of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00  
" " 50 " " 5.00  
Vegetable " 45 " " 7.53  
Single Packets at list prices.SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.  
In Packets of six or more named varieties,  
viz:—CLOVE, PINKS—PANSIES—PHLOX—  
HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA  
and RETUNIA.MIGNONETTE MACHEL  
(The New Variety).Priced Catalogue on application.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY;  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

## TELEGRAM.

(Ruter.)

FRANCE.

LONDON, October 16th:

Upon the re-opening of the French Chambers  
M. Floquet submitted a Revision bill, proposing  
the duration of Ministries, subject only to direct  
impeachment.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE rice crop in the district of Haidong, Ton-  
quin, is said to have exceeded all expectations  
this year.THE Customs Revenue Cruiser *Ling-feng*, Capt.  
J. Farrow, left Amoy for Formosa on the morning  
of the 9th inst.THE contractor who amused himself by blasting  
around the foundations of Mr. Ezra's house in  
Castle Road last week was this morning let off  
with a fine of only \$10.WEATHER permitting, there will be a game at  
Polo on the ground at Causeway Bay to-morrow  
the 19th inst. at 4.45 p.m. Sticks and cooling  
drinks will be provided.THE French cruiser *Primangue* was at Nagasaki  
on the 10th inst., and the flagship *Turenne* and  
gun vessels *Vipere* and *Aspic* were shortly  
expected from the North.REPORTS from head-quarters regarding the  
prospects of the East Borneo Planting Co.,  
received by the Ocean Co's steamer *Memnon*,  
are of the most encouraging description.IN another column will be found a full report of  
the meeting of the Legislative Council held  
yesterday, together with the text of H.E. the  
Governor's message on the Colonial Estimates  
for the ensuing year.A PATHETIC Appeal.—(Scene: A lonely spot on  
a dark night.)—"Would the gentleman be so  
kind as to assist a poor man?—besides this  
loaded revolver, I have nothing in the wide  
world to call my own!"TONQUIN papers report that Thuet, a former  
Regent, with a thousand armed followers, is  
posted at the frontiers in the neighbourhood of  
Dinh-hap, awaiting a favorable opportunity to  
enter Tonquin as soon as the crops are gathered.WE learn that the steamship *Defila* will shortly  
be placed on the Hongkong-Manila line via  
the *Visayas*. The latter vessel is now under-  
going certain alterations prior to being placed  
as a night boat and consort to the *Pass* on the  
Canton River.WE understand that the total amount subscribed  
to the "Pereira" Trust Fund as per List circu-  
lated by Mr. Ulrich, Assistant-Turkey, amounted  
up to date to \$697; of which \$95.15 were collected  
and deposited at the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Bank on the 13th inst., \$35 on the 16th, and \$144  
to-day, the total amount collected being \$747.15.THE following interesting little dialogue took  
place between a Customs officer and the captain of  
a steam launch at one of the out stations a  
few days ago:—Customs officer (in English)—What do you  
have on board that launch?Captain (in Chinese)—A wedding party.  
Customs—Bring a sample of it on shore and  
state in your manifest the quality and weight. I  
do not know but that the whole lot is liable to  
be confiscated.THE Shanghai *O Progreso* of the 13th inst. in  
a lengthy editorial reviews ex-Governor da  
Costa's administrative blunders in the neigh-  
bouring colony of Macao and earnestly hopes  
the Portuguese Government will cease to curse  
the colonies with Governors of the military  
profession. The whole of the Portuguese press of  
the Far East, with the exception of the *Parabolical*  
and *Truth-revealing Independent*, has joined  
issue in condemning Senator da Costa's high-  
handed proceedings in Macao. It goes without  
saying that the *Independent* has espoused the  
cause of the fallen autocrat simply because  
that new paper is almost exclusively written by  
Senator da Costa's bosom friends of the official  
class. That accounts for the extraordinary  
adherence to truth displayed by the Macao  
semi-official daily.OUR Nagasaki contemporary says it is reported  
that a very rich copper mine has been discovered  
about 18 miles distant from Nawa, on one of the  
Loochoo islands, for the working of which the  
Mitsui Co. have offered to advance yen 15,000.It is rumoured here, says the *Bangkok Times*  
of the 3rd inst., that the intrepid traveller, Count  
Aurep Elm, who, it will be remembered, left  
Bangkok some few weeks since, has succumbed  
up in the interior to an attack of fever contracted  
on his journey to Chingmien.THE Spanish Consul-General at Amoy received  
an official order from the Governor-General of the  
Philippines, dated Sept. 29th, fixing the exact  
number of Chinese passengers which Spanish  
steamers trading between Hongkong, Amoy, and  
Manila are allowed to carry, as follows:—*Don  
Juan 471; Espana 467; Visayas 330.*CHOLLY—You look tired, old fel'; what have been  
doing? Dolly (briefly)—Literary work. Cholly  
(surprised)—Don't say I what branch, old man? Dolly—Well, you see, I know a man who writes  
for papers, and this morning he asked me to  
help count the words in an article he was going  
to send down town. Mighty hard work, I assure  
you. Almost as hard as writing, don't chernow.WE quite agree with our correspondent  
"Interested" that the Imperial Chinese Maritime  
Customs cut a very poor figure in connection  
with the Croker bankruptcy business, but we are  
unable to publish his very trenchant letter, as  
the matter is still before the Court. However,  
our correspondent and all others interested,  
including the general public, may rest assured  
that the whole truth in connection with this  
affair will be elicited in due course.THE *Nagasaki Rising Sun* of the 10th inst.  
says:—*H. I. R. M. M. cruiser Rynda*, with the  
Grand Duke Alexander of Russia on board,  
arrived from Vladivostock on Thursday last.  
She will proceed to Shanghai about the 18th  
inst. The cruiser *Koriat*, now in harbour,  
will leave for Chemulpo about the 12th inst.  
The *Nakazato* arrived yesterday afternoon from  
Vladivostock.THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* reports that on the  
night of the 2nd instant a band of 200 Chinese  
pirates, armed with breech-loading rifles, attacked  
the An-chau station, which was under the com-  
mand of Captain Moitour of the 4th regiment of  
Tonquinese riflemen. After a sanguinary fight  
at close quarters, the pirates were repulsed, and  
it was discovered that a French sergeant was  
seriously wounded, three Tonquinese riflemen  
placed *hors de combat*, three dead, and two  
missing. The pirates set fire to the officers'  
quarters and the granary during the affray.A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the rank religious  
intolerance which prevails in the Philippine  
Islands, writes:—"On the 4th ult., Don  
Manuel Hidalgo was taken prisoner by the  
Governor of Laguna, Don Engenio del Saz Orozco.  
Two days afterwards the prisoner was exiled to  
one of the Islands of the Archipelago. The  
cause of this shameful proceeding on the part  
of the Governor of Laguna is to be found in the  
fact that Senor Hidalgo is a brother of the  
author of the celebrated anti-clerical pamphlet  
"Noli me tangere." It is well known that all  
those who have perused that work have been  
relegated to prison.ANOTHER international question. Yesterday  
afternoon two Chinese sailors on the Imperial  
revenue-cutter *U Man*, which is being repaired  
at Mun Kok Tsui, boarded a fishing junk  
off the Cosmopolitan Dock, and ordered the  
owner, Cheung Ling Li, to sail under their  
orders on a cruising expedition. He refused,  
saying that he must fish for his livelihood, and  
did not believe in making a revenue cutter of  
his junk, but he was forced to go, and told to  
steer to Mun Kok Tsui. He did so under  
protest, and communicated with the police.  
When they arrived he gave the men into custody,  
on the charge of unlawfully seizing the junk in  
British waters. They asserted that they seized  
it in Chinese waters. They were taken before  
Mr. Pollock this morning, and the case was  
remanded, bail being accepted in two sureties of  
\$100 each.THIS is the *Shen-pao*:—A Chinese gentleman  
who has just arrived from the Honan River  
Works, says that the Censors have reported to  
the Emperor about the culpable delay in the  
repairing of the breach in the Yellow River Bank,  
which is not attributable either to unfavourable  
circumstances of weather, or to unwillingness to  
exert themselves on the part of the High  
Authorities, but to bad organisation on their part  
and disgraceful peculation on the part of the  
subordinate officials. The former and latter  
Directors-General of the Yellow River have in  
consequence of this report been sentenced to  
banishment, Li Lan-sun, the Imperial Commis-  
sioner, and I Pao-ch'en, Governor of Honan, have  
been severely reprimanded and of the sub-  
ordinate officials whose guilt has come to light,  
some have been deprived of their rank, but  
retained at their posts, others stripped of their  
peacock's feather, and about fifteen of the worst  
are at present exposed in the cangue.MR. JAMES H. COX, of No. 2 West Villas, Castle  
Road, is a gentleman deserving of a considerable  
amount of public sympathy. Mr. Cox's palatial  
residence has within the past few months been  
visited by the thieving fraternity on three or  
four separate occasions, and robbed of various  
household articles of value. At a quarter past  
one this morning Mr. Cox, who was enjoying the  
sweet repose of the hard-worked, was suddenly  
awakened from his slumbers by his wife, who  
said that a robber had just silently departed from  
the bed-room with the proprietor's gold hunting  
watch, chain, locket, and gold pencil case.  
Needless to say that Mr. Cox followed the thief  
without loss of time, but his agility was all in vain,  
the celestial marauder shooting through a  
bathroom on to the verandah, and then  
quietly slipping down into the garden of the  
"Wilderness"—the private residence of  
M. Reiss & Co.—where he was completely  
lost to view. It is presumed that the robber,  
who displayed courage and ingenuity  
worthy of a better cause, had seen himself in a  
front bedroom, Mr. Cox having carefully  
seen that all the doors were secure before he  
retired to rest. There was a light burning in  
the bedroom, and the thief walked off with a  
bunch of keys in addition to the gold watch  
appendages. Mr. Cox estimates his loss at \$200  
and wants to know where the police were. We  
give it up.THE Shanghai *O Progresso* of the 13th inst. in  
a lengthy editorial reviews ex-Governor da  
Costa's administrative blunders in the neigh-  
bouring colony of Macao and earnestly hopes  
the Portuguese Government will cease to curse  
the colonies with Governors of the military  
profession. The whole of the Portuguese press of  
the Far East, with the exception of the *Parabolical*  
and *Truth-revealing Independent*, has joined  
issue in condemning Senator da Costa's high-  
handed proceedings in Macao. It goes without  
saying that the *Independent* has espoused the  
cause of the fallen autocrat simply because  
that new paper is almost exclusively written by  
Senator da Costa's bosom friends of the official  
class. That accounts for the extraordinary  
adherence to truth displayed by the Macao  
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about 18 miles distant from Nawa, on one of the  
Loochoo islands, for the working of which the  
Mitsui Co. have offered to advance yen 15,000.It is rumoured here, says the *Bangkok Times*  
of the 3rd inst., that the intrepid traveller, Count  
Aurep Elm, who, it will be remembered, left  
Bangkok some few weeks since, has succumbed  
up in the interior to an attack of fever contracted  
on his journey to Chingmien.THE three men captured in connection with the Little Hongkong gang robbery and murder  
were again brought before Mr. Wodehouse this  
morning. Evidence corroborating that of the  
woman who was robbed was given by her  
daughter-in-law. The case was again remanded.ENGLISH as the is wrote. A would-be wine  
merchant at Wanchai has issued the following  
neat little intimation. That last bit, "large  
consumers" is good:—NOTICE.—Specialty of wine, guaranteed natural in  
casks, and in bottles, imported by his own brother, the proprietor.  
Special wine, arranged before "Blue Buildings." Condition  
of sales for hotels, restaurants and large consumers. Price  
very moderate.THE following charters were effected in Amoy  
during the fortnight ended the 11th inst.:—*Anglo-  
Indian*, 11,000 piculs, Newchwang-Amoy, 22 lay  
days, 26 cents; *Johanna Kremer*, 7,000 piculs,  
Nagasaki-Amoy, 14 lay days, \$1,325; *G. H.  
Wappaus*, 13,000 piculs, Newchwang-Amoy, 22  
lay days, 25 cents; *Allair*, 11,000 piculs,  
Newchwang-Amoy, 22 lay days, 25 cents.THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of the 10th inst.  
says:—*H. I. R. M. M. cruiser Rynda*, with the  
Grand Duke Alexander of Russia on board,  
arrived from Vladivostock on Thursday last.  
She will proceed to Shanghai about the 18th  
inst. The cruiser *Koriat*, now in harbour,  
will leave for Chemulpo about the 12th inst.  
The *Nakazato* arrived yesterday afternoon from  
Vladivostock.SAVS the *Bangkok Times*:—A priest at Wat  
Mahatat some few days ago met with a tragic  
death. Having occasion to enter a small com-  
partment in the Wat buildings, he placed for  
convenience sake, a lighted taper, which he had  
in his hand, upon an open kerosine tin, when  
the oil became ignited by the flame, a con-  
flagration was immediately caused and the hapless  
man was literally roasted before he could effect  
an egress.WE have seen a great deal in the local press for  
some days past about the Count and Countess  
Bardi, who are apparently persons of some  
distinction. Can any well informed reader of  
this journal tell us who the Count and Countess  
Bardi are, and what they have ever done in the  
interests of humanity or the advancement of  
civilisation and progress to entitle them to the  
wholesale toadying and lickspittling they appear  
to have received in this colony?A CRICKET Match between the Club and the  
Garrison will be played to-morrow, commencing  
at 2 p.m., and on Saturday at 11 a.m. By kind  
permission of Colonel Anderson and officers of  
the Northamptonshire Regiment, their Band will  
play on Saturday afternoon. Tiffin will be pro-  
vided on the Ground on Saturday. The following  
eleven will represent the Club:—F. J. Cox (Capt.) T. E. Davies.  
E. W. Maitland S. L. Darby.  
T. S. Smith C. A. Toms.  
C. W. Malland Dr. Sparrow, R.N.  
L. Ball C. Flax.THIS morning's *Daily Press* contains nearly  
two columns of babble twaddle defending Mr.  
Henry Norman, the special commissioner of the  
*Pall Mall Gazette*, from some very strong  
attacks that have been levelled against him in  
the Yokohama papers for certain reports he has  
sent home about Japanese manners and customs,  
and especially for statements he has made which  
are stated to be wholly imaginary and to  
have a direct tendency to place Europeans and  
Japanese at enmity. Our morning contemporary  
was ill advised to meddle in what concerned it  
not, and on matters of which it had no personal  
knowledge. Mr. Norman, like a great many  
others of the globe-trotter genus, was made a  
great fuss about in Tokyo and Yokohama, treated  
to every possible form of courtesy and hospitality,  
he was even presented to the Mikado, and his  
return for all this was a report to the *Pall Mall  
Gazette* bristling with inaccuracies and "making  
game" of the people from whom he had received so  
much consideration and kindness. Mr. Norman  
is apparently a fair specimen of the "special  
correspondents" we are occasionally honoured  
with in Hongkong—a self-satisfied prig who  
thinks he is everybody and all the rest of the  
world nothing. If the press in the Far East  
would only leave Mr. Henry Norman and his  
kind severely alone, they would soon drop out  
of recognition. The idea of any man, however  
talented, presuming to set himself up as a compet-  
ent critic of affairs Japanese after only a few  
weeks superficial acquaintance with the country  
and people, is altogether too preposterous for  
serious consideration. We in the Far East can  
safely afford to ignore the existence both of Mr.  
Henry Norman and the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

SUPREME COURT

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.  
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief  
Justice.)The October Sessions opened this morning,  
there being ten cases for trial. The following  
jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. A. de Lux, C.  
H. C. Platt, K. A. Sudka, J. Ullmann, F. A. dos  
Remedios, C. Grant, and H. H. Hughes.  
CHINESE ROAD AGENTS.  
An old and Sha Kam Hi, both brutal-looking  
fellows, were indicted for robbery with violence  
at Yau-tnai-ll on the 8th ult.—The Attorney-  
General prosecuted.—On the day named, two  
Chinese traders were walking along the road  
when the prisoners, with two other men, attacked  
them, gagged and bound them, and took their  
goods, which were worth about \$44, away.  
The prisoners were afterwards caught in a  
neighbouring village, with some of the goods in  
their possession. They were remanded to the  
Supreme Court to sit on Monday.to the value of \$7. He was found guilty and  
sentenced to two years' hard labour, his Lord-  
ship adding that he would have been sentenced  
to flogging if he had used violence.Four prisoners having been discharged by  
proclamation, the Sessions were adjourned till  
Thursday.The staff as increased by these recommendations  
will, in the opinion of the Governor, be  
not more than sufficient for the work, which will  
under any circumstances, be required in the  
coming years. A still further, though temporary,  
addition to the strength of the Department will  
be required; if there should be an immediate  
commencement of all the Public Works to which  
reference is made below.EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.  
The increase of \$10,684 in the votes for the  
Department is principally to supply an addition  
to the numbers of the Force, required to meet  
the growth of the population.

GAOL.

The additions to salaries in this Department  
are chiefly for the purpose of bringing about a  
very necessary improvement in the staff, the  
remuneration hitherto given having rarely proved  
sufficient to be a permanent attraction to good  
officers. The increase to the salary of the  
Superintendent, the Governor has felt compelled  
to recommend for reasons which will be explained  
in Finance Committee.EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.  
With ordinary Revenue estimated at \$1,377,18,  
and ordinary Expenditure at \$1,394,665, there is  
therefore a balance of \$33,058. Certain recom-  
mendations which the Governor intends to make  
to the Secretary of State, but which cannot be  
introduced into the Estimates without previous  
sanction, may possibly reduce this balance by a  
sum certainly not exceeding \$60,000, leaving  
\$28,058. Adding to this \$150,000 which has  
been stated as likely under any circumstances  
to be realised from land-premises, and \$445,000  
the probable balance in the Treasury at the end  
of the present year, there results a total of  
\$878,053 available for the cost of Public Works  
and to meet unforeseen contingencies. The  
Extraordinary Public Works specified in the  
List accompanying the Estimates are all of  
such a nature that they are likely to be  
undertaken no doubt differing in degree; but with  
the funds available, the estimate for the  
construction of the *Gap Rock* Light-house  
will be the most costly, the estimated cost  
of which is \$40,000.

impracticable, all reason for the tax completely. The other and more important remission, for which allowance is made in the Estimates, consists of a reduction of one-and-a-half per cent. in the assessed rates—a remission which is over eleven-and-a-half per cent. of the whole of the rates paid in the town of Victoria and of course forms a much larger proportion of the lower rates paid in the country districts. The Governor had hoped to be able to propose a still larger reduction of this tax; but owing to an uncertainty which will probably come to an end in the course of a few months, and which he will then be able to explain, he is unable to do so at present lest he should thereby repeat the mistake of some years ago by taking a step which may shortly have to be retraced. The reduction actually proposed, however, is a substantial one, and it is hoped that it may prove practicable to make a further reduction at a very distant date. Another point requires notice. The present favourable condition of the finances appears to afford a fitting opportunity for drawing attention to the Imperial Institute—an object which in the Governor's opinion is well deserving of a contribution from this Colony. As Hongkong is almost entirely dependent on commerce, and has little or no manufacturing or agricultural industry which would derive benefit from a more extended knowledge of its products in England, the objection to taking part in a mere Exhibition is intelligible, and not without force. But the addition to the original project of a plan for a Commercial Museum seems in itself not only to justify, but to render most desirable, some substantial support to the Institution on the part of this Colony. The Governor understands that the excellent Museum of this kind which have been established in Germany have been a very appreciable factor in the remarkable commercial progress which has been made by that country, in recent years; and it seems evident that a collection which is kept continually supplied with samples of the goods actually required by, or likely to prove attractive, to the peoples of all countries, cannot but be of great advantage to a community which, relatively to its numbers, possesses a commerce not only not equal, but probably not approached in magnitude by any other in the world. The Governor is therefore of opinion that without applying to British sentiment, or to Imperial sentiment, or indeed to any sentiment at all, the taking of some share in the Institute by his Colony may be advocated on purely "business" grounds; and apart from this consideration he believes that it would hereafter become, for various reasons a subject of regret if Hongkong should persist in standing aloof from a Great Institution which has been deemed worthy of the support of all the rest of the Empire. Though holding these views, the Governor does not feel that he would be justified in giving to them practical effect by placing a vote for the purpose on the Estimates without the unanimous, or almost unanimous, approval of the Legislative Council; and he refers to the subject here in order that it may receive consideration in the Finance Committee. In conclusion the Governor indulges the hope that whether his opinions as above expressed meet with the concurrence of the Council or not, the Members will at least agree with him that the financial condition and prospects of the Colony, as revealed by the above survey, may be regarded as a subject of very justifiable congratulation. The Governor has in this message confined himself entirely to questions of finance. He proposes, in another to pass briefly in review the principal events of the year about to close, and also as regards the coming year to mention the various subjects which demand attention, giving at the same time some general indications of the measures which he hopes to be able to submit to the consideration of the Council.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,  
Colonial Secretary.

VOTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Governor's recommendation of the following sums:—

Seven thousand dollars, being a portion of the amount (\$20,000) required for the building of a Lunatic Asylum for Chinese.

Two thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars, and ninety-two cents, being the cost of incurred in laying it between Hongkong and Kaulung.

Nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars to defray the cost of the extension westward of Lower Richmond Road.

Thirteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-three dollars, and twenty-nine cents for repairs to damages from land-slips, fall of walls, injuries to culverts, roads, and other damages caused by the rainstorms during the rainy season of the year.

Three hundred and fifty dollars as a gratuity to the son of the late Mr. D. A. da Costa, Senior Marine Officer in the General Post Office, to complete his education.

They were referred to the Finance Committee. Various minor votes were recommended by the Finance Committee.

THE ARSENAL.

A despatch from the Colonial Office was laid on the table enclosing one from the War Office which stated that it had not been found possible to keep the promise of delivering the guns for Singapore, as on proof, the lists were ascertained to be defective, and after full consideration it had been found necessary to re-liaise all the guns in a different manner. In dealing with new material there were so many elements of uncertainty involved that it was impossible to be bound by fixed date, and Mr. Secretary Stanhope could not do more than express the hope that they might be ready for despatch early next year. The pivots, and racers for these guns were despatched last year, and those for the other guns were being prepared and would be sent out as soon as ready. The quick-firing guns were nearly ready, and it was hoped they would be despatched by November or perhaps earlier. The same reasons account for the non-delivery of the guns for Hongkong.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1888.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to move the first reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1888. The real increase of expenditure amounts only to \$17,368, but the sum the Council has to vote is \$104,458. I think I have explained the cause of this difference before; it is that the Treasury instructions do not allow savings to be used for works that are specifically required.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1888.

The Colonial Secretary—I move the first reading of the Appropriation Bill, 1888. The amount required is \$1,234,921. After what has been said in your Excellency's message it is not necessary for me to go into any general statement regarding this Bill.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

BILLS OF NATURALIZATION.

Bills for the naturalization of the following were read a first time:—John Wong Chum otherwise Wong Yiu Shang; Tam Iu-quin otherwise Tam Fuk-ku; and Li O Mi otherwise Li Tai Fung.

THE EUROPEAN DISTRICT RESERVATION BILL.

The Attorney-General moved to move the bill entitled "An Bill entitled 'An Ordinance to amend the European District Reservation Bill, 1886."

District, Reservation Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1888. The object of this Bill is to make certain restrictions as regards buildings of a Chinese character which were made in a recent Ordinance applicable to a particular district applicable to another district, the Hill District, and to include portions of the colony mentioned in the Ordinance. The words "Hill District," shall mean the district bounded on the East by the Wantai and Aberdeen Valleys, on the West and South by the carriage road from the city of Victoria to Pokfulam and Aberdeen, and on the North by the European district of the City of Victoria; and to make the general provisions that apply to the European District as defined by the Ordinance to which I have referred, applicable to the further district it is intended to include.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General—I move to move the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend Ordinance 9 of 1876. The object of this Bill is to amend Ordinance 9 of 1876. The object of this Gambling Ordinance, and the scope of its provisions is to punish by imprisonment without the option of a fine the keepers of gambling houses, and to withdraw from the scope of the law persons who are found haunting or frequenting gambling houses, that is, to place a more severe punishment on the keepers of gambling houses and exempt those who merely frequent them.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

His Excellency, after referring to the impossibility of stopping gambling, by act of Parliament add:—Although these, I am sorry to say, are very much my views, I am aware that there is a strong public feeling other way. I am aware that there is a desire that we should make every possible effort to suppress gambling, and if such a—should be made successfully, nobody would more fully approve of them than I would. But while I say I am in doubt about the success of such measures to suppress gambling, I am most certain that such measures as we have should be as effective as possible and should hit the g—t—ple and hit them hard. The general subject is a very large one and to put it down in Hongkong, if we have the least chance of putting it down effectively, we must deal with our conditions and consider a number of—s which are taking a considerable time. I believe the views of the Government are now brought tolerably to a focus on the whole subject, but the Hill intended to deal with it is not quite fixed, and I am afraid I cannot promise if for a month or two; but meanwhile a—/ Kraut c— is continuing and it is to me—this, I that I introduce this short Ordinance. I beg this forward as an explanation of why this short Ordinance is introduced just now, as it might appear that after the labor of the mountain only what is apparently an insignificant mouse should be brought to—. But though it is a small ordinance it involves an extremely important principle. I was struck when I came to Hongkong with the large numbers in the Gaol in proportion to the population. I found that a large number of the people in Gaol were wretched men who frequented gambling houses. And I found also from enquiry that the men who were really chiefly responsible were continually escaping, the law permitting them to be fined at the outside a certain number of dollars, which they frequently paid, so that the really guilty parties escaped, while their wretched dupes went to prison. That in itself is an injustice. But it is more than an injustice; it is a very serious evil when we consider that not only a very great majority of the Chinese but a great number of Europeans are gambling continually. It appears to me morally most wrong that some people should be punished for what is made a crime but is morally no worse than what the others do. I say that is a very serious evil in itself, for this reason, that it effaces what ought to be a distinct boundary, that is the boundary between criminal and innocent acts. If people are continually sent to Gaol for an offence which is being continually committed by others and as regards whom the only difference is that they are not found out, if they see them being convicted and if they see a punishment awarded to thieves—I say that the feeling against crime must be greatly dulled; and in this respect a very large injury, not only a moral injury but a most substantial injury is done to the community, because the inducements to restrain real crime are made thereby the less. That is the chief object, but another reason is found in the impracticability of separating these people in the present Gaol, who are really after all morally no worse than a very large portion of the population, from the ordinary criminals. Now I say that is a very serious evil. You may have a man who never committed a real crime in his life made a criminal and thrown into Gaol before he is even in a gambling house. For these reasons this Ordinance, although small, is very important. Because they ought not to be a moment's delay about it, and we cannot bring in the larger Ordinance at once, I have thought fit to bring this one in now. Another reason why I bring it in now is this. I may say the principal reason is that I have been taking a very serious responsibility on myself the last few months in releasing these people after a few days' imprisonment. My first reason for doing that was the crowded state of our Gaol in face of the imminent cholera, but on looking into the matter, I determined that I would at the earliest moment bring in a law of this kind, and meanwhile I would do as little as possible the punishment of ordinary gamblers. At the same time, while doing this I believe gambling is likely to be much more effectively suppressed by making the people who are really responsible suffer most—keepers of gambling houses and sellers of lottery tickets—causing them to be necessarily affected with very severe punishment. For that reason I have withdrawn altogether in their cases the option of a fine. That is the principle of the Ordinance, and I recommend it to the Council for consideration.

The Bill was read a first time.

THE FIRE ENQUIRY BILL.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to authorise the—cases the holding of judicial investigation into the cause of fires."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill, and among the alterations made were the restriction of the powers of investigation to inspectors of their superior officers.

The Attorney-General moved the addition of a new clause providing that any person moving or attempting to remove anything from a house during the night the Police were in possession was liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

The clause was adopted, and the Bill left in Committee.

The Council then adjourned to Monday, the

ten minutes to three o'clock, fire was discovered in some houses at the S.E. junction of Nanking and Honan roads. The fire alarm was sounded for the third district instead of the fourth, but this did not cause any delay in the arrival of the firemen, some of whom were on the spot before bells had ceased ringing. First came the Deluge with two streams, then the Mi-ho-loo, Victoria, Torrent, and Hongkew in the order named. The buildings on fire were old unoccupied shops in course of demolition, so it is a mystery how the fire originated. The fire was soon got under and prevented from spreading. The Chinese shepherds on the opposite side of the road directing a couple of small streams from their windows, the water being supplied from faucets on the premises. While the Chinese were at work on these, fire broke out in one of their stores—Sun Yuen's—the flames appearing almost simultaneously at the third window in Nanking road and also from the roof. What caused this fire is unknown, but it is probable that in their hurry and excitement, the occupant upset a lamp. It is highly improbable that sparks from the first houses that were burned could have been, the cause of the second fire. The flames, however, spread with remarkable rapidity and defied the efforts of the firemen to extinguish them notwithstanding that there were seven or eight streams playing from hydrants. So the firemen could do no more than attempt to confine the flames, and aided by the high walls of the buildings they partially succeeded. All the hydrants in the locality were monopolised, while the Torrent took water from the Cathedral compound pond. Some of the firemen mounted ladders placed against the walls of the house opposite to Sun Yuen's in Honan road, and from this elevated position were able to pour more direct streams on the flames. While they were doing this, some 60 sailors from the Rambler and Cockchafer arrived on the scene and were instrumental in pulling down the dangerous parts of the ruins of the first fire, and during the operation their boat did not hold, and coming away, hit one of the men on the head but without doing serious injury. Then the Deluge engine was sent for, and took water from a firewell at the junction of Nanking and Honan roads, but the supply did not last long, notwithstanding the water was about eight feet deep when the engine commenced pumping, and by the time it was nearly exhausted the small was far from agreeable. The Old Yuet Sung's store caught fire, and a portion of the upper story was destroyed, while much of his merchandise was damaged by water.

At ten minutes past 4 o'clock the firebells rang again, and word was brought to the firemen that there was another fire raging, this time on the French Concession, so the Torrent Company hastened to the scene, and were followed by hose-reels from the Deluge, Mill-ho-loo, Victoria and Hongkew Companies. They found the fire in the Passage de l'Administration, running alongside the French Municipal Hall, but on the city side of the Rue du Consulat. It did not last long, and only two houses were destroyed, for the firemen were so prompt, that the flames had but little chance of extending. Most of the number of the people in Gaol were wretched men who frequented gambling houses. And I found also from enquiry that the men who were really chiefly responsible were continually escaping, the law permitting them to be fined at the outside a certain number of dollars, which they frequently paid, so that the really guilty parties escaped, while their wretched dupes went to prison. That in itself is an injustice. But it is more than an injustice; it is a very serious evil when we consider that not only a very great majority of the Chinese but a great number of Europeans are gambling continually. It appears to me morally most wrong that some people should be punished for what is made a crime but is morally no worse than what the others do. I say that is a very serious evil in itself, for this reason, that it effaces what ought to be a distinct boundary, that is the boundary between criminal and innocent acts. If people are continually sent to Gaol for an offence which is being continually committed by others and as regards whom the only difference is that they are not found out, if they see them being convicted and if they see a punishment awarded to thieves—I say that the feeling against crime must be greatly dulled; and in this respect a very large injury, not only a moral injury but a most substantial injury is done to the community, because the inducements to restrain real crime are made thereby the less. That is the chief object, but another reason is found in the impracticability of separating these people in the present Gaol, who are really after all morally no worse than a very large portion of the population, from the ordinary criminals. Now I say that is a very serious evil. You may have a man who never committed a real crime in his life made a criminal and thrown into Gaol before he is even in a gambling house. For these reasons this Ordinance, although small, is very important. Because they ought not to be a moment's delay about it, and we cannot bring in the larger Ordinance at once, I have thought fit to bring this one in now. Another reason why I bring it in now is this. I may say the principal reason is that I have been taking a very serious responsibility on myself the last few months in releasing these people after a few days' imprisonment. My first reason for doing that was the crowded state of our Gaol in face of the imminent cholera, but on looking into the matter, I determined that I would at the earliest moment bring in a law of this kind, and meanwhile I would do as little as possible the punishment of ordinary gamblers. At the same time, while doing this I believe gambling is likely to be much more effectively suppressed by making the people who are really responsible suffer most—keepers of gambling houses and sellers of lottery tickets—causing them to be necessarily affected with very severe punishment. For that reason I have withdrawn altogether in their cases the option of a fine. That is the principle of the Ordinance, and I recommend it to the Council for consideration.

The Bill was read a first time.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

In view is durability, the object which the Chinese builder has in view is economy of materials. Whoever wishes to see an example of this defective construction on an immense scale, in a situation where one would have looked for more thorough work, has but to walk for a few miles along the base of the wall surrounding the Imperial City in Peking. It would seem as if the only Chinese structures which are sure to be adequately built, are the pawn-shops, which are in reality a kind of treasure-houses in which security is of capital importance.

This is general characteristic of Chinese architecture, which does so much to prevent the preservation of ancient buildings is analogous to an intellectual fact in the Chinese nature. The Chinese show a conspicuous lack of mathematical training. They do not start from simple postulates and unfold a connected series of truths, each of which is at once felt to be connected with what has gone before by a link that cannot be broken. It is difficult to imagine a Chinese examination for the degree of Flourishing Talent, or that of Selected Man, of which questions on the science of Logic should form a constituent part. It is hard to conceive of Chinese minds consciously compelling themselves to formulate the laws of Identity, of Contradiction and of Excluded Middle, yet it is quite certain that a complete recognition of the proposition that 'A equals A,' and that 'A is not not-A,' would put an end at one blow to a large part of what every Chinese supposes himself to believe on certain subjects. The reason why Chinese smile so cheerfully the belief in absolute contradictions, is not because they are not amenable to the laws of thought which rule the rest of mankind, but because owing to vicious mental processes of obscuration, these contradictions have no opportunity of being recognized as such. The Chinese have no instinct of definition, in our strict sense of delimitation, the selection of certain predicates which are affirmed, and the negation of all others. They are not analytical, and it is often exceedingly difficult to conjecture the process by which they have arrived at certain conclusions, or even to understand the steps of the process if we happen to succeed in discovering some of them. They constantly take for granted the very things which to our thought require the most rigid proof, and expend much ingenuity in elaborating non sequitur, which are of no probative value whatever. Modern jurisprudence has developed an interesting and self-consistent theory of the laws of evidence, which have become gradually settled by the practice of generations of courts. Evidence is direct, or, it is circumstantial, it is admissible or inadmissible, it is relevant or it is irrelevant. Each of these terms has come to have a more or less well settled and technical meaning, and the numerous rules governing the reception of evidence, reduce the conduct of a strongly contested suit in a modern court, to a species of chess game, in which, while the moves cannot be foreseen they must all be in accordance with the strict rules which govern the game, and which will never be set aside by any judge, and which will never be set aside by any jury. Modern evidence is direct, or, it is circumstantial, it is admissible or inadmissible, it is relevant or it is irrelevant. 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